

Foch to Pull Enemy's Teeth In Armistice

Both Naval and Military Disarmament To Be Provided For, He Promises

Blockade in South Lifted

France Asks Guarantees to Prevent Hostile Enemy Action in Morocco

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Marshal Foch, in discussing the diplomatic situation with a representative of the Havas Agency, said the new armistice convention will provide for the naval and military disarmament of Germany. He added there was no doubt the Supreme Council also would add to the new agreement clauses concerning financial and territorial questions. In that marshal said, would comprise also way the armistice convention, the basis for a preliminary peace treaty.

Borah Withholds Reply

Senator Borah, who will tour the country in opposition to the league, and who is receiving literally thousands of letters endorsing his appeal against an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine, commented to-day that the President had not gone into details or reasoning in his Boston speech, and there was, therefore, no reason yet for a reply, though one would be made as soon as the President makes his real argument for the league.

Senator Reed, the most vigorous opponent of the league on the Democratic side, said he had no desire to get into a personal controversy with the President by criticizing the Boston speech, but he indicated that there would be plenty more criticism of the league of nations plan.

An intelligent analysis, as a matter of fact, can be made of the probable line-up in the Senate when the league of nations comes up for ratification. The Senate will be Republican at that time by a majority of two votes if nothing happens in the mean time to alter this.

To ratify the treaty will require a two-thirds vote. With the Senators Flanders and Hardwick retiring from the Senate, giving place to thick-and-thin Administration men, the President can count on polling for the league almost all of the thirty-seven Democrats of the next Senate. Senator Reed, of course, is one strong exception, but there are not expected to be more than two or three others, if, indeed, there are any.

To this nucleus of say forty-six votes, therefore, the President must add eighteen Republican votes, although at present not more than six Republican Senators are expected to favor the proposed constitution. Nevertheless the confident prediction is made that if France should be persuaded to join the league, and the constitution of the league should be made a part of the peace treaty, the Senate would give the two-thirds vote necessary when the time came.

The best of the opponents of the league, after thorough discussion in the Senate of the United States, even though the majority passes from the Senate, the party before the final vote is taken.

As has been told in Paris dispatches, the President will start back to Paris immediately on the adjournment of Congress. He has announced, through Secretary Tumulty, that he expected to sail again on March 5.

Session About May 1

If he remains away for six weeks, as he told Senator Martin he expected to do, he would be back in Washington about the middle of April, which would put the time of the convening of the extra session of Congress in May, a date which is very satisfactory to the league in both Houses.

Communication was established almost immediately between the White House and the American delegation at the peace conference, but those close to the President have been warning that the treaty is not coming off so smoothly, and that the President desires earnestly to be on the ground when they are considered.

The President is said to feel that he must hasten back also on account of what may happen, otherwise, to the league of nations constitution. He wishes to be present when objections are raised to it so as to meet them and smooth them away if possible.

A member of the Administration after the Cabinet meeting compared the creation of the league at Paris to a surgical operation.

"The first part of the operation has been performed," he said. "The objectionable matter has been removed, but nothing has been done to sew up the wound. Should the situation become critical it would of course be necessary for the surgeon to rush back."

President Works Over Ten Hours; He Signs 28 Bills and Resolutions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—On the first day of his return to the capital President Wilson put in more than ten hours at his desk, signing twenty-eight bills and joint resolutions, making a score of nominations and winding up the day's work by a conference on the legislative situation with Democratic Leader Martin of the Senate.

One of the bills signed to-day was the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Among the others were the measure granting a pension to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the invalid pension bill and the bill to extend the provisions of the homestead laws touching credit for the service of enlistment to soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses and officers who served on the Mexican border or in the world war.

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Period of Secrecy at Peace Conference Now Drawing Toward Close

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PARIS, Feb. 25.—The peace conference is now passing through what may be the last phase of secrecy and is expected soon to emerge into the open for the decision of capital questions. Albania was heard yesterday, and there remain only the Armenians and the Jews.

When the claims of these are out of the way there will be nothing to interrupt the consideration of commitments, focusing on the question of the final armistice terms, which will lead direct toward peace. This final armistice, judging from indications, will differ technically from the preliminary peace.

The new general insistence on speed in the work of the conference is producing results. All the delegations now appreciate the need of the revolution, accomplishment of something tangible to check industrial unrest and accelerate the resumption of world trade, that unemployment may not grow worse.

France is understood to have assumed an attitude giving hope of the earliest agreement with her war associates regarding the western boundaries of Germany, while Great Britain and America are reaching an accord on the complicated questions of feeding Germany and permitting the latter to resume foreign commerce, with all that this implies.

The American and British delegates are unceasing in their efforts to convince their colleagues that the revivification of Germany is the only means of warding off anarchy in that country, and thus arising the payment of reparations. They argue that the present German government, or any other, can only stand if it feeds the people, whence arises the certainty that the provision of the necessary food supplies by the Entente will establish such relations with Germany as will make certain the latter's compliance with the demands to be made.

World Chain of Peace Bonfires Is Planned

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Overseas Club here is approaching its members in all parts of the globe with a view to their co-operation in securing a world-wide illumination by means of a chain of bonfires on peace night—the night of the signing of the peace treaty.

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Notes Reveal China Bowed To Japanese

Continued from page 1

above propositions, it is requested that your government lose no time in taking the necessary steps to cause capitalists in your country to agree to enter negotiations for loans on the same. A reply to the above is awaited and will be appreciated."

Overture Officially Accepted

Note 2.—Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note intimating that your government has decided speedily to build with loans from Japanese capitalists railways connecting the points as set forth below. (The note cites Items 1, 2 and 3 as contained in the note of the Chinese Minister.)

"The imperial government, while noting with much pleasure the communication of the Chinese government, beg to state in reply that they will lose no time in taking necessary steps to cause Japanese capitalists to enter into negotiations for loans on the same."

Note 3.—Baron Goto to the Chinese Minister:

"I have the honor to inform you that the imperial government, in view of the feeling of good neighborhood existing between the two countries, and in a spirit of mutual accommodation, have deemed it fitting, and accordingly have decided to propose to your government to settle various questions relating to the province of Shantung in a manner as set forth below:

"First.—To concentrate at Tsingtao all Japanese troops stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, excepting a contingent to be left at Tsinan.

Chinese to Guard Line

"Second.—The Chinese government to provide for the guarding of the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and to organize a police force for that purpose.

"Third.—The Chinese government to contribute an appropriate sum to defraying the expenses of such police force.

"Fourth.—Japanese to be employed at the headquarters of the police force, the principal railway stations and the training stations of the police force.

"Fifth.—Chinese to be employed on the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway.

"Sixth.—Upon determination of ownership of the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway to run as a joint Sino-Japanese undertaking.

"Seventh.—The civil administrations now in force to be withdrawn from the province of Shantung.

"In acquiescing you with the above the Japanese government desire to be advised as to the disposition of your government regarding the proposals."

Note 4.—Tsung-Hsing Chang to Baron Goto:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note with contents to the effect that (Requests almost verbatim the contents of Baron Goto's note.) I beg to acquaint you in reply that the Chinese government gladly agrees to the proposals of the Japanese government above alluded to."

Manchuria Lines Defined

The proposed railways in Manchuria include: a line from Kaiyuan northeast to Hailuoguo, thence to Kirin, a total of about 180 miles; another line from Changchun, north of Mukden, northwest to Taonan, in Mongolia, a distance of about 200 miles; and a third line from Taonan, southwest toward Jehol, in Chihli Province, North China, with a spur extending to the sea at a point still undetermined.

The proposed new railways in Shantung Province include a line from Kaomi, twenty miles west of Tsingtao, running southwest to Suchow, about 250 miles, connecting with the partly constructed Belgian line from Langchow, in Kansu Province, to the sea; a line from Tsinan, in Shantung Province, directly west to Shunchei, a distance of about 150 miles. This would connect with the railway operating from Peking to Hankow, on the Yangtze River and connect Tsingtao with all the important railways in North China.

China Upholds Delegates

PEKING, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The Foreign Office yesterday dispatched a cable message to the Chinese delegation at the peace conference in Paris enumerating the Sino-Japanese agreements, of which copies have been telegraphed the delegation from Peking.

These, in addition to the agreements relating to Japan's twenty-one demands and the Sino-Japanese military convention, copies of which the delegation took with it when it left for Paris, comprise all the secret agreements between China and Japan, the message sets forth. The Foreign Office cable message, as given out here, reads:

"With regard to the Sino-Japanese agreements, you took away with you copies made by the Foreign Office of all those relating to the twenty-one demands and the Sino-Japanese military convention. The Foreign Office has already telegraphed the text, firstly, of the Kirin forest and mines loan; secondly, of the draft of the agreements for the Manchurian and Mongolian railway loans; thirdly, the draft of the agreements for the Kaomi-Suchow and Tsinan-Shunchei railway loans; fourthly, the notes exchanged regarding the cooperative working of the Kinohau-Tsinan railway.

"Besides these there are no other

Wilson Has Faith in Verdict of People

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In a telegram to Theodore E. Burton, president of the League of Nations Union, President Wilson to-day reiterated his confidence that the people of the country will support the plan for a league of nations.

The message was in reply to the following, telegraphed from New York City by Mr. Burton:

"League of Nations Union, merging the World Court League and the New York Peace Society, welcome you as the recognized leader of the league of nations movement and pledges its co-operation in rallying public opinion and in securing united action in support of the league."

The President replied:

"Your message greatly appreciated. Am myself confident that the people of the country will rally with practical unanimity to the support of a plan in which the whole world is looking to them to be the leaders."

President Wilson's message was sent almost immediately after his return to the White House and before the staff of the Executive offices had reported for work.

President's Speech Wins Favorable Comment in London

Boston Address Is Feature of News in British Papers; Paris 'Temps' Announces Full Support of Covenant

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LONDON, Feb. 25.—The President's Boston speech is the feature of to-day's news in all papers. The editorial comment is uniformly favorable.

"The Evening News" says: "There is no nation in Europe," says the President, "that suspects the motives of the United States." This proud boast he is able to make because there is no possible ground for suspicion, and Mr. Wilson is careful to emphasize to his fellow countrymen that the winning of such esteem has bound the country that won it forever to deserve it. It is now for the ruler who has won the confidence of the powers with which he has associated to win the wholehearted support of his own countrymen to the course which he has placed for the American ship of state.

The "Westminster Gazette" says: "We can agree with him wholeheartedly in the assessment of the American contribution to the making of the peace conference, with high ideals or less selfishness than other powers. It is that she is very fortunately aloof from the more temporary issues, yet acutely interested in permanent problems. The details of the European settlement, which are apt to loom so large in our eyes, she regards as secondary to the establishment of permanent peace or rather as a means to that end more than ends in themselves."

Describing the newly organized Chinese League of Nations Society, the Premier said its object was to arouse the interest of the people in the League of Nations.

"The whole Chinese nation wishes to thank the United States, through the Associated Press."

Clemenceau's Assault Says Act Was Voluntary

No Influence Other Than Tiger's Opposition to Anarchism Prompted Him

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Emile Cottin, the assailant of Premier Clemenceau, was examined to-day by Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris Military Court. He declared that he had not acted under the influence of anybody. He accused Premier Clemenceau of showing tacit opposition to anarchism.

Premier Clemenceau is not only out of danger, but is expected to be able to leave his home to-morrow.

Cottin, according to his own testimony, met a Spaniard at Lyons, who induced him to read anarchistic works, and he had spent considerable amount of money in the purchase of this kind of literature.

When Captain Bouchardon said that Cottin's father wanted him examined to establish his mental condition, Cottin became indignant and claimed that he was entirely responsible for his actions.

Cottin declared that he would have renewed his attempt in case of failure, but would have been guided by the opinions expressed by the newspapers of his party. He complained that the police had threatened anarchists brutally.

"It was the brutality of the police which armed my hand," said he.

During the forenoon Premier Clemenceau received Foreign Minister Pichon, General Mordeacq, Finance Minister Klotz, M. Simon, Minister of the Colonies; Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, and M. Mandel, his chief clerk.

When Sister Theodosia, the Premier's nurse, left the house at 9 o'clock this morning M. Clemenceau said: "Sister, another two or three days and I shall not have to bother you."

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Wilson to Ask U. S. Mandate Over Turkey

Will Urge Congress Accept Trusteeship, Say House Members Back From Paris

Other Powers Favor It

Afraid to Trust Each Other: Means America Must Provide Men and Money

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Congress will be asked by the President to approve the assumption of a mandatory for Turkey under the proposed league of nations plan, according to Representatives Guy T. Helvering, of Kansas, Democrat, and P. D. Norton, of North Dakota, Republican, who returned to the capital to-day after an extensive tour of Europe. Messrs. Helvering and Norton returned on the George Washington and had a conference with the President during the voyage home.

Both Representatives expressed approval of the President's league programme and predicted he would win his fight for its adoption. Neither has any doubt as to the part America will have to play in restoring and maintaining the peace of the world. They were in Paris long enough to learn that the Turkish problem is considered most delicate and one that European nations are unwilling to trust each other with.

Europe Faces Revolution

The United States, recognized by all Europe as unselfish, can step in with unanimous sanction, they say, but to be a mandatory at Constantinople this country will have to provide men and money. In Congress rests the power to enact the necessary legislation.

Revolution will turn Europe upside down in six months if a league of nations is not agreed upon at the peace conference, was the opinion expressed by both Mr. Norton and Mr. Helvering. The peoples of the war-torn countries are determined to have something done to prevent future wars, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

"President Wilson dominates the peace conference," Mr. Norton said. "I am firmly convinced that he will win in his fight for a league of nations."

The President is greatly needed at the conference, Mr. Norton said. Every nation at the meeting except the United States is trying to get everything within its reach. The North Dakota man says America is the only unselfish nation at the conference and new countries will have short lives if a league isn't formed to protect them.

Urges Quick Return of Army

"Our soldiers ought to be brought home with the least possible delay," Mr. Norton said. "So long as there is a military task for them to perform they are willing to stay abroad. But they do not want to remain there to build roads and do other menial work. And I don't believe the American people want them to do so."

Messrs. Norton and Helvering visited Germany and were surprised at conditions. There seemed to be plenty of food and the country was fast getting back on a peace basis.

"In Mannheim," Helvering said, "I saw factories using a double shift on peace work. I was told that many of the factories turned from war orders to peace business at 1 p. m. the day the armistice was signed. They were ready to start the fight for trade supremacy just as quick as the last shot was fired."

Mr. Helvering said he talked to a German business man, who said Germany had lost the war and ought to pay for it. This German estimated it will require ten years to pay war debts and another ten years for Germany to get back to her old place among nations. But the big thing, as Mr. Helvering saw it, is that the Germans expect to get back. They were making plans for this while they were fighting the war.

Visited War-Torn Areas

The representatives went over the devastated areas in Belgium and France. Conditions were much better than they expected. The Belgians, Mr. Norton said, seemed to have plenty of food.

The much discussed and criticized embarkation of troops from France, has been put in excellent shape, Mr. Norton said.

"A month ago it was a mudhole," he continued. "But the army engineers and sanitary troops got busy and have turned it into a good place."

Two weeks ago Sunday Mr. Norton flew from Paris to London and return again by airplane. It was not his first experience in the air, as he had been up a number of times before going to Europe.

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